

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2009-_____

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
SYSCO FOOD SERVICES OF SACRAMENTO, INC.
SUTTER COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (hereafter Board), finds that:

1. Sysco Food Services of Sacramento, Inc. (hereafter referred to as Discharger) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), dated 10 April 2008, to update existing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 5-01-204. The Order addresses a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) at the Discharger's food distribution center in Sutter County. A revised RWD was submitted on 4 August 2008.
2. The Discharger is the owner of the property on which the food distribution center operates. The facility is on Assessor's Parcel Number 35-220-014 at 7062 Pacific Avenue, Pleasant Grove (Section 27, T11N, R4E MDB&M). The site location is presented on Attachment A, which is attached hereto and made part of the Order by reference.
3. The Discharger desires to update the facility WDRs because the existing system is difficult to operate and costly to maintain. A simpler system will provide adequate wastewater treatment and groundwater protection.

Existing Facility and Discharge

4. The facility is a non-processing food distribution center that receives, stores, and redistributes packaged food products. A site plan for the facility is presented on Attachment B, which is attached hereto and made part of this Order by reference. The 47 acre distribution center provides cold storage, freezer storage, dry warehouse space, administration offices, an employee cafeteria, and a truck wash.
5. The facility was constructed in 2001 and an on-site wastewater treatment facility has treated the site's wastewater since that time. Because the site is remotely located from dining establishments, one meal a day is prepared and served to employees on-site. Other than the on-site meal preparation, there is no commercial preparation of food for retail sale or other food processing activities
6. The total volume of wastewater discharged is anticipated to be approximately 10,000 gallons per day (gpd). The flow consists of approximately 6,800 gpd of domestic wastewater and 3,200 gpd of truck wash wastewater. The waste streams are combined and discharged to the wastewater treatment system. The truck wash wastewater is pretreated prior to being discharged. Average flow rates reported in self-monitoring reports for 2007 and 2008 are presented below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Total Flow</u>	<u>Domestic Wastewater</u>	<u>Truckwash Wastewater</u>
2007	gpd	4,775	4,266	512
2008	gpd	4,134	3,532	602

Existing Wastewater Treatment System

7. Approximately 120 day-shift and 50 night-shift employees work at the facility year-round. Domestic wastewater flows originate primarily from restrooms and hand wash basins; food preparation and cleanup also produce domestic wastewater.
8. Wastewater discharged to the existing wastewater treatment system is treated using a package plant that includes activated sludge, filtration, and disinfection using ozone. Treated wastewater is presently discharged to subsurface emitters which dose zones within a three acre dispersal area. Annual averages of treated wastewater quality are presented in the table below: The location of the dispersal areas is presented on Attachment B. The dispersal area is covered with turf.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
pH	std.	7.5	7.4	7.5
BOD	mg/L	6.8	5.9	28.4
EC	umhos/cm	957	998	989
TDS	mg/L	582	549	481

BOD denotes Biochemical Oxygen Demand. EC denotes Electrical Conductivity.
 TDS denotes Total Dissolved Solids.

9. The existing wastewater treatment system is difficult to operate and has routinely exceeded the effluent limits for total suspended solids, nitrate, and ammonia. The limits included in WDRs Order No. 5-01-204 were based on the technology and forecast effluent water quality rather than protective standards for groundwater quality.
10. Digested biosolids and grit accumulated within the package plant and associated aerobic sludge digestion tank are periodically pumped and disposed of by a licensed septage hauler.

Truck Wash System

11. A truck wash is operated at the facility to wash Sysco vehicles. The RWD states the truck wash only cleans the exterior of trucks. No cleaning of tank trailer interiors or bulk storage containers is performed at the site. However, information in the project file indicates liquid food containers sometimes break in the trailers and the material is washed out to the truck wash pretreatment system. That practice has resulted in odors associated with the pretreatment system.
12. The truck wash system utilizes a mixture of fresh well water and treated recycled truck wash water. The recycled truck wash water is used in the soap wash cycle, and the

fresh water is used for the rinse cycles. The Discharger forecasts the truck wash system will produce a maximum of 2,600 gallons per day (gpd).

13. Wastewater generated by the truck wash is pretreated before being discharged to the wastewater treatment system. The treatment includes an oil and sand gravity separator, a dissolved air floatation tank, and dual media filters with disposable oil-absorbent anthracite-bentonite media. A portion of the treated wastewater is recycled back to the truck wash feed water. Solids generated in the treatment process are disposed of off-site and the media in the filters is changed approximately once a year. A pretreatment schematic is presented on Attachment C1, which is attached hereto and made part of the Order by reference.
14. A summary of annual average wastewater quality from the truck wash pretreatment system is presented below:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
pH	std.	7.8	7.8	7.6
EC	umhos/cm	508	916	682
TSS	mg/L	ND (1.0)	3.7	22
TDS	mg/L	366	477	218
O&G	mg/L	ND (10)	ND (1.0)	ND (10)
TPH-D	ug/L	ND (0.5)	0.29	0.15
TPH-G	ug/L	ND (50)	0.07	0.038
BTEX	ug/L	ND (1.0)	ND (0.001)	ND (0.001)

EC denotes Electrical Conductivity. TSS denotes Total Settleable Solids. TDS denotes Total Dissolved Solids. O&G denotes Oil and Grease. TPH-D denotes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel. TPH-G denotes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline. BTEX denotes Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, and Xylenes.

Replacement Wastewater Treatment System

15. Because the treatment plant has been difficult and costly for the Discharger to operate, they are proposing a simpler method of treatment. The proposed treatment will continue to include the truck wastewater pretreatment. The combined wastewater flow will be discharged to a 15,000 gallon septic tank, a recirculating gravel filter, a free water surface constructed wetland, and percolation/evaporation (P/E) ponds. The anticipated wastewater quality after treatment and before discharge to the P/E ponds is presented in the table below:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
BOD	mg/L	20
TSS	mg/L	20
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	10
TDS	mg/L	650

BOD denotes Biochemical Oxygen Demand. TSS denotes Total Settleable Solids. TDS denotes Total Dissolved Solids

16. According to the RWD, the system will treat 10,000 gallons of total wastewater flow. The RWD included a water balance that showed disposal capacity for 10,000 gpd during the 100-year return annual precipitation. The water balance reflects the low infiltration rate of the site soils.
17. A wastewater treatment schematic is presented on Attachment C2, which is attached hereto and made part of the Order by reference.
18. Septage from the septic tank and solids from the truck wash facility will be periodically pumped and disposed of by a licensed septage hauler.
19. The new treatment equipment will be constructed on top of a berm that surrounds the property. If the surrounding area becomes flooded, reduced disposal via the percolation ponds would be expected. Based on the forecast elevation of flood water, the ponds will not be inundated.

Wastewater Collection System

20. A sanitary sewer system collects wastewater and consists of sewer pipes, manholes, and/or other conveyance system elements that direct raw sewage to the treatment facility. A "sanitary sewer overflow" is defined as a discharge to ground or surface water from the sanitary sewer system at any point upstream of the treatment facility. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as wet wells, regulated impoundments, tanks, etc.) may be part of a sanitary sewer system and discharges to these facilities are not considered sanitary sewer overflows, provided that the waste is fully contained within these temporary storage/conveyance facilities. Sanitary sewer overflow is also defined in State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.
21. Sanitary sewer overflows consist of varying mixtures of domestic and commercial wastewater, depending on land uses in the sewage collection system. The chief causes of sanitary sewer overflows include grease blockages, root blockages, debris blockages, sewer line flood damage, manhole structure failures, vandalism, pump station mechanical failures, power outages, storm or groundwater inflow/infiltration, lack of capacity, and/or contractor caused blockages.
22. Sanitary sewer overflows often contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oxygen demanding organic compounds, oil and grease, and other pollutants. Sanitary sewer overflows can cause temporary exceedance of applicable water quality objectives, pose a threat to public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the public recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters in the area.
23. The Discharger is expected to take all necessary steps to adequately maintain, operate, and prevent discharges from its sanitary sewer collection system.

Site-Specific Conditions

24. The wastewater treatment plant will be constructed at an elevation of approximately 29 feet above mean sea level (MSL), with pond berm tops at 30 feet, and the area around the plant is relatively flat with drainage to the North Main Canal, tributary to discharges to the Sacramento River.
25. The wastewater treatment plant is within the 100-year floodplain. A 2003 Letter including the Map Determination issued by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) indicates that flood depths at the site may be up to 27 feet during the 100-year event. As stated above, the wastewater system and evaporation/percolation pond berms will be constructed above the forecast flood elevation.
26. Surrounding land uses are primarily agricultural. The RWD reports the immediate area around the facility has a long history of irrigated agriculture, predominantly rice. Other crops that could be grown in the vicinity are dry-land wheat, safflower, and corn. Farmers obtain irrigation water from the Natomas Central Mutual Water Company or from wells.
27. Annual precipitation in the vicinity averages approximately 20 inches. The 100-year total annual precipitation is approximately 42 inches. The reference evapotranspiration rate is approximately 50.2 inches per year.

Groundwater Quality

28. Source water for the site is from an on-site well. The well was sampled on 26 December 2007; a summary of the water quality is presented below:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Hardness	mg/L	90
Chloride	mg/L	26.5
Nitrate as N	mg/L	ND (0.1)
pH	mg/L	8.1
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	363
Sodium	mg/L	36.4
Sulfate	mg/L	0.7
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	177

29. The water supply is moderately hard. The Discharger operates small reverse osmosis systems at points of use (e.g. drinking water fountains). No water softening is performed at the facility.
30. Groundwater monitoring wells were installed to monitor groundwater quality at the former dispersal area. The wells were installed on 27 June 2001. A summary of the well construction details is provided below:

<u>Well</u>	<u>Sand Interval (ft. bgs)</u>	<u>Screen Interval (ft. bgs)</u>
MW-1	21-36	25-35
MW-2	21-35	25-35
MW-3	23-36.5	25.5-36.6
MW-4	23-37.5	25-36
MW-5	24-38	27-38

31. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of approximately 21 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater appears to flow consistently to the east/northeast (approximately N80E). However, nearby agricultural activities may affect flow directions and gradients.
32. Average groundwater quality data from the time period January 2005 through December 2006 is presented in the table below. Electrical conductivity was measured monthly; all other constituents were monitored quarterly. (Note that the existing dispersal area is not in the same location as the proposed percolation ponds). The data is summarized below:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MW-1</u>	<u>MW-2</u>	<u>MW-3</u>	<u>MW-4</u>	<u>MW-5</u>
EC	umhos/cm	969	1,020	1,045	1,077	1,001
TDS	mg/L	693	719	761	725	606
NO ₃ as N	mg/L	9.3	15.9	9.6	6.8	7
O&G	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
TPH-D	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
TPH-G	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MTBE	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

EC denotes Electrical Conductivity. TDS denotes Total Dissolved Solids. NO₃ as N denotes Nitrate as Nitrogen. O&G denotes Oil and Grease. TPH-D denotes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel. TPH-G denotes Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline. MTBE denotes Methyl t-butyl ether.

33. Well MW-1 is located approximately 500 feet upgradient of the existing dispersal area. Well MW-4 is also likely upgradient of the dispersal area but it is located close enough to the dispersal area that it could be influenced by the wastewater application.
34. Based upon soil tests performed at the site and in a geotechnical laboratory, site soil is generally high in clay content. On-site percolation tests and laboratory tests demonstrated that the soil exhibits very low permeability.
- During the initial site development, soil conditions were investigated and described in a 28 November 2000 Holdredge and Kull report titled *Soil Test Results for Proposed Wastewater Disposal Field*. The report described infiltration rates from 160 minutes/inch to no significant infiltration.
 - A second investigation of soil conditions was performed and described by Brown and Caldwell in the 14 April 2008 *Report of Waste Discharge*. Soil samples were collected and analyzed for hydraulic conductivity. Hydraulic conductivity ranged from approximately 1,100 minutes/inch to 4,000 minutes/inch.

Basin Plan, Beneficial Uses, and Water Quality Objectives

35. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fourth Edition*, (hereafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, contains implementation plans and policies for protecting waters of the basin, and incorporates by reference plans and policies adopted by the State Water Board. Pursuant to Section 13263(a) of the California Water Code, waste discharge requirements must implement the Basin Plan.
36. Surface water drainage is to the Sacramento River. The beneficial uses of the Sacramento River are municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial supply; recreation; freshwater habitat; migration; spawning; wildlife habitat; and navigation.
37. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, and industrial supply.
38. The Basin Plan establishes narrative water quality objectives for chemical constituents, tastes and odors, and toxicity in groundwater. It also sets forth a numeric objectives for total coliform organisms
39. The Basin Plan's narrative water quality objective for chemical constituents, at a minimum, requires waters designated as domestic or municipal supply to meet the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs) specified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 60001 et seq. (hereafter Title 22). The Basin Plan recognizes that the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs to ensure that waters do not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
40. The narrative toxicity objective requires that groundwater be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life associated with designated beneficial uses. Quantifying a narrative water quality objective requires a site-specific evaluation of those constituents that have the potential to impact water quality and beneficial uses.
41. The Basin Plan's numeric water quality objective for bacteria requires that the most probable number (MPN) of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 per 100 mL in municipal supply groundwater. The applicability of this objective to groundwater designated as municipal supply has been affirmed by State Water Board Order No. WQO-2003-0014 and by subsequent decisions of the Sacramento County Superior Court and California Court of Appeal, 3rd Appellate District.
42. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, contains salt management requirements that have been successfully implemented for several decades. The Tulare Basin Plan establishes several salt management requirements, which are considered Best Practicable Treatment and Control (BPTC), including:

- a. The incremental increase in salts from use and treatment must be controlled to the extent possible. The maximum EC shall not exceed the EC of the source water plus 500 umhos/cm. When the source water is from more than one source, the EC shall be a weighted average of all sources.
- b. Discharges to areas that may recharge good quality groundwater shall not exceed an EC of 1,000 umhos/cm, a chloride content of 175 mg/L, or a boron content of 1.0 mg/L.

These salt management requirements are considered best practicable treatment or control (BPTC).

Antidegradation Analysis

43. State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 ("Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters of the State") (hereafter Resolution 68-16) prohibits degradation of groundwater unless it has been shown that.
 - a. The degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State;
 - b. The degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses;
 - c. The degradation does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives; and
 - d. The discharger employs best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) to minimize degradation.
44. Degradation of groundwater by some waste constituents released with discharge from a wastewater treatment facility after effective source control, treatment, and control is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State. Economic prosperity of valley communities and associated industry is of maximum benefit to the people of the State, and therefore sufficient reason to accommodate growth and groundwater degradation provided terms of the Basin Plan are met.
45. Constituents of concern that have the potential to degrade groundwater include salts (e.g., electrical conductivity, sodium, and chloride), nutrients, and coliform organisms, as discussed below:
 - a. The EC of the effluent currently averages approximately 989 umhos/cm. This is slightly higher than the Tulare Lake Basin Plan's established effluent limit of 500 umhos/cm over the source water. The higher than usual increase in EC is the result of water conservation practices in the facility and also the lack of diluting wastewater flows such as showers or washing machines typical of domestic (household) flows. The source water plus 500 umhos/cm as a limit was established after a full evaluation of BPTC for discharges in the Tulare Lake Basin.

Circumstances and conditions with respect to treatment and control of salinity in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin are similar to those of the Tulare Lake Basin. Therefore, the discharge will likely not impair the beneficial uses of groundwater due to increased salinity.

- b. The EC effluent limitations presented in Section C Effluent Limitations, allow an annual average limit and a monthly maximum limit. This was included because the Discharger is using a constructed wetland to provide denitification; evapoconcentration of fixed dissolved solids will occur during dry months, and dilution will occur in wet months. Because the EC of the shallow groundwater at the site is approximately 1,000 umhos/cm, the annual average effluent limit was set at that value. The monthly EC effluent limit is slightly higher to allow for the use of a constructed wetland in wastewater treatment.
 - c. For nutrients such as nitrate, the potential for unreasonable degradation depends on the quality of the treated effluent and nitrification/denitrification processes to convert the effluent nitrogen to nitrate and the nitrate to nitrogen gas before it reaches the water table. Based on the anticipated wastewater effluent quality and the background groundwater quality, nitrate is not expected to degrade groundwater further than the existing background conditions.
 - d. For coliform organisms, the potential for exceedance of the Basin Plan's numeric water quality objective depends on the ability of vadose zone soils below the effluent storage/disposal ponds and saturated soils within the shallow water bearing zone to provide adequate filtration. Although disinfection would reduce the potential threat, the use of sodium hypochlorite would also increase the salinity of the effluent and create trihalomethanes. Therefore, at this time there is no reason to require disinfection.
46. The RWD included an antidegradation analysis that addressed salinity. It stated the TDS concentration of the treated effluent will be higher than that of the irrigation water used in the surrounding areas, but the loading rate on a per acre basis will be lower than that of adjacent agricultural areas (the calculation includes all of the acres at the Discharger's parcel). The RWD estimates TDS loading rates to be: a minimum of 650 lbs/ac applied to agricultural acres, and a minimum of 366 lbs/ac applied to the Sysco parcel.
47. The revised WDRs will relax some wastewater effluent limitations from the limits contained in the previous WDRs Order No. 5-01-204. The reasons to allow relaxation of the effluent limits are discussed below:
- a. A BOD concentration of 20 mg/L in the effluent will be protective of groundwater quality and should not produce odors. At the flow rate of 10,000 gpd, approximately 1.7 pounds of BOD per day will be discharged to the EP Ponds.

- b. The nitrate concentration limit will be relaxed to 10 mg/L which is consistent with the Primary Drinking Water standard set by U.S. EPA and background groundwater concentrations at Well MW-1 (upgradient well).
- c. Total coliform organisms is not included as a limit in the tentative WDRs because the wastewater will be discharged to percolation ponds. The ponds will be constructed large enough to contain all the wastewater and stormwater that enters the system. The RWD included a water balance that used the 100-year return annual precipitation amount. Spillage of wastewater from the ponds should not occur. Filtration of pathogens will occur as the wastewater percolates through the fine grained soil materials.
- d. TDS concentrations in treated wastewater and shallow groundwater are forecast to be approximately equal. Effluent concentrations from the existing treatment system in the past three years have ranged from 582 to 481 mg/L and groundwater concentrations are approximately 693 to 725 mg/L (based on MW-1 and MW-4).

Treatment and Control Practices

- 48. The Discharger currently provides treatment and control of the discharge that incorporates:
 - a. Alarm and backup power systems to prevent bypass or overflow.
 - b. Secondary treatment of the wastewater.
 - c. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual.
- 49. As noted above, it is not clear whether the WWTP and P/E ponds pose a significant threat to groundwater quality, and the level of degradation that complies with Resolution No. 68-16 has not been fully evaluated. Therefore, it maybe appropriate for the Discharger to implement a salinity control program and evaluate additional BPTC measures if unreasonable groundwater degradation has, or will, occur. Completion of these tasks will ensure that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved.
- 50. This Order establishes effluent and groundwater limitations for the WWTF that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in groundwater quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan.

Other Regulatory Considerations

- 51. Stormwater discharge from the site is regulated by the Regional Water Board under NPDES General Permit No. CAS 00001, WDID 5S51I017176.
- 52. Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code provides that: *"In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person*

who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports”.

53. The technical reports required by this Order and the attached “Monitoring and Reporting Program No. ____” are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger owns and operates the facility that discharges the waste subject to this Order.
54. The California Department of Water Resources sets standards for the construction and destruction of groundwater wells (hereafter DWR Well Standards), as described in *California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90* (June 1991) and *Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 94-81* (December 1981). These standards, and any more stringent standards adopted by the State or county pursuant to CWC Section 13801, apply to all monitoring wells.
55. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated biosolids reuse regulations in 40 CFR 503, *Standard for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*, which establishes management criteria for protection of ground and surface waters, sets application rates for heavy metals, and establishes stabilization and disinfection criteria.
56. The Regional Water Board is using the Standards in 40 CFR 503 as guidelines in establishing this Order, but the Regional Water Board is not the implementing agency for 40 CFR 503 regulations. The Discharger may have separate and/or additional compliance, reporting, and permitting responsibilities to the EPA.
57. State regulations that prescribe procedures for detecting and characterizing the impact of waste constituents from waste management units on groundwater are found in Title 27. While the wastewater treatment facility has been determined as conditionally exempt from Title 27, the data analysis methods of Title 27 are appropriate for determining whether the discharge complies with the terms for protection of groundwater specified in this Order.
58. The discharge authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge, except for discharges of residual sludge and solid waste, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 20005 et seq. (hereafter Title 27). The exemption, pursuant to Section 20090(a) of Title 27, is based on the following:

- a. The waste consists of domestic wastewater and truck wash wastewater treated to remove petroleum hydrocarbons.
 - b. Residual sludge will be disposed of off-site at an appropriate permitted facility.
 - c. The Regional Water Board has prepared these WDRs and the WDRs are consistent with water quality objectives.
 - d. The discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan.
 - e. The wastewater does not need to be managed according to Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22 of this code as a hazardous waste.
59. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263(g), discharge is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.
60. The Board has considered anti-degradation pursuant to State Board Resolution No. 68-16 and finds that the proposed discharge is consistent with those provisions. If the discharge causes or threatens to cause degradation of water quality, then the Discharger may be required to cease the discharge, implement source control, change the method of disposal, or take other action.

CEQA Issues

61. The action to adopt waste discharge requirements for this existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), in accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 15301.
62. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared for the project in accordance with the CEQA when the property was first developed. The Sutter County Board of Supervisors approved the project on 19 September 2000 and a Notice of Determination was filed by Sutter County on 20 September 2000. The EIR indicated that the wastewater treatment facility, recycled water irrigation and biosolids application practices may have the following significant impacts on water quality:
- a. An onsite wastewater disposal system could result in degradation of water quality and/or pose a health risk, if not properly designed and maintained.
 - b. Continued and prolonged use of on-site wastewater disposal and water supply systems may lead to potential water quality and supply problems.
 - c. Surface water quality could be impacted as a result of urban runoff pollutants and first-flush roadway contaminants that contain oil, grease and heavy metals. In addition, groundwater quality may be affected in the event that contaminated surface runoff is stored in detention basins and allowed to enter the aquifer.
 - d. Construction activities can result in the degradation of surface water quality.

63. The Board has reviewed the EIR and determined that compliance with the waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and mitigation measures described in the EIR will mitigate the significant impacts on water quality listed in Finding No. 62 to less than significant levels. Specific mitigation measures corresponding to the list above, are addressed below:
- a. The Discharger shall utilize a wastewater package treatment plant approved by Sutter County and will receive WDRs from the Board. Sutter County has recognized the Regional Water Board as lead agency for supervision of the wastewater treatment system at the site.
 - b. As required by Sutter County General Plan Policy 3.3-C, the project shall connect to new public system(s) for sewage treatment and disposal and water supply when they become available. The Discharger contacted the public agency that is expected to provide service in the future. There are no plans to provide service in the foreseeable future.
 - c. The Discharger shall obtain the appropriate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Industrial activities from the Board. The project shall include an onsite detention pond with a water quality treatment component consistent with Reclamation District 1000's guidelines and criteria. The proposed ditches within the buffer shall be designed to enhance water quality treatment. Best Management Practices and Source Control shall be implemented for the project. The Discharger has complied with Reclamation District 1000's requirements by obtaining an NPDES permit for stormwater discharges.
 - d. The Discharger shall file a Notice of Intent with the Board to comply with the terms of the NPDES General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. The Discharger has obtained this permit.

Public Notice

64. All of the above and the supplemental information and details in the attached Information Sheet, which is incorporated by reference herein, were considered in establishing the following conditions of discharge.
65. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and they have been provided an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
66. All comments pertaining to the discharge were heard and considered in a public meeting.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, pursuant to Sections 13263 and 13267 of the California Water Code, Order No. 5-01-204 is rescinded and Sysco Food Services of Sacramento, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

[Note: Other prohibitions, conditions, definitions, and some methods of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated 1 March 1991.]

A. Discharge Prohibitions:

1. Discharge of wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.
2. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated waste is prohibited.
3. Neither the treatment nor the discharge shall cause a nuisance or condition of pollution as defined by the California Water Code, Section 13050.
4. Discharge of waste classified as hazardous, as defined in Sections 2521(a) of Title 23, CCR, Section 2510, et seq., (hereafter Chapter 15, or 'designated', as defined in Section 13173 of the California Water Code, is prohibited.
5. The discharge shall not cause the degradation of any water supply.
6. Surfacing of wastewater from the recirculating sand filter, percolation pond walls, or the stormwater pond walls is prohibited.
7. Discharge of wastewater except as described in this order is prohibited.
8. The use of non-biodegradable detergents, solvents, cleansers, degreasers or any other compounds with the potential for discharge into the wastewater treatment or disposal system is prohibited.
9. The discharge of any wastewater other than that originating on-site from domestic or truck wash water sources is prohibited.
10. Application of biosolids, septage, or other wastewater derived solids to the facility, except as designed in the wastewater treatment system, is prohibited.

B. Discharge Specifications:

1. The monthly average daily discharge to the system shall not exceed 10,000 gallons per day.
2. The Discharger shall not take the existing wastewater treatment system out of service without first submitting the reports required by Provisions No. G.1.c and G.1.d, and

receiving written approval to begin operating the new wastewater system from the Executive Officer.

3. Until the Discharger obtains written authorization to begin operating the new wastewater system, the Discharger shall continue to monitor the existing system consistent with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5-01-204.
4. As required by Sutter County General Plan Policy 3.3-c and the approved EIR, connection to a public sewage treatment facility when available shall be performed as soon as practicable.
5. Objectionable odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the wastewater treatment and disposal areas, including the truck wash pretreatment system.
6. The treatment plant effluent shall not have a pH of less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
7. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of wastewater and optimize the quality of the discharge.
8. The oil and grease separator shall have the necessary capacity to provide adequate detention time to remove scum and settleable solids from the wastewater flow.
9. The truck wash pretreatment system shall be maintained to prevent detectable petroleum hydrocarbons from discharging to the wastewater system.
10. All portions of the wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
11. The conveyance, treatment, and disposal systems shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow, design seasonal precipitation, and ancillary inflow and infiltration. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with the historical rainfall patterns.
12. By **1 October every year**, available storage capacity shall at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Discharge Specifications Nos. 10 and 11.
13. The Discharger shall maintain an active burrowing rodent control program at all wastewater treatment and disposal ponds. Burrowing animals shall not be allowed to exist in the vicinity of the wastewater system. Any animal burrows discovered within 25 feet of any wastewater treatment or disposal pond shall be repaired within 30-days.

C. Effluent Limitations:

1. Because the constructed wetland will not be established when initially constructed, interim wastewater limits are provided for the first year of operation. Discharge of effluent to the percolation ponds in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

Parameter	Units	Concentration Limits Effective Date			
		Upon Adoption		30 June 2010	
		Monthly Max.	Average Annual ⁶	Monthly Max.	Average Annual ⁶
BOD ₅	mg/L	20	20	20	20
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	800	650	800	650
Electrical Conductivity	umhos/cm	1,250	1,000	1,250	1,000
Total Suspended Solids ¹	mg/L	20	20	20	20
Total Nitrogen (as N) ²	mg/L	18.5	15	12.5	10
TPH - Oil & Grease	mg/L	ND (1.0) ^{3,4}	ND (1.0) ^{3,4}	ND (1.0) ^{3,4}	ND (1.0) ^{3,4}
TPH - Diesel	ug/L	ND (50) ^{3,4}	ND (50) ^{3,4}	ND (50) ^{3,4}	ND (50) ^{3,4}
TPH - Gasoline	ug/L	ND (50) ^{3,4}	ND (50) ^{3,4}	ND (50) ^{3,4}	ND (50) ^{3,4}
BTEX ⁴	ug/L	ND (0.5) ³	ND (0.5) ³	ND (0.5) ³	ND (0.5) ³

1. TSS shall be determined using a Whatman glass fiber filter with a nominal pore size of about 1.58 um, or equivalent.
2. The sum of all forms of nitrogen.
3. ND denotes not detectable, detection limit in parentheses.
4. Silica gel cleanup may be used in the analysis.
5. BTEX denotes benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes.
6. Average annual shall be calculated as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

D. Water Recycling Requirements:

1. Public contact with wastewater shall be controlled through use of fences, cautionary signs, and/or other appropriate means.
2. The following setback/buffer zones shall be provided:

Setback Definition	Distance (ft.)	Source
Wastewater system and percolation ponds from a water supply well	150	Title 22 Sec. 60310
Property Line	25	Basin Plan
Drainage Course	25	Basin Plan
Flood Irrigated Crops	50	Sutter County
Pressurized water supply line	10	Sutter County
Property Line	10	Sutter County
Upgradient drainage courses	25	Sutter County
Downgradient drainage courses	50	Basin/Sutter
Downgradient cuts or banks	50	Basin/Sutter

Basin Plan indicates the requirement is included in the Guidelines for Land Development, attached to the Basin Plan. Sutter County indicates the requirement is from the Sutter County Onsite Sewage

Treatment and Disposal ordinance. Basin/Sutter indicates the requirement is present in both documents.

3. Wastewater shall be managed to provide complete containment within the disposal areas with no surfacing of wastewater or treated wastewater outside the P/E ponds.

E. Solids Disposal Requirements:

1. Collected screenings, grit, sludge, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer, and consistent with *Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste*, as set forth in Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 20005, et seq.
2. Storage, use and disposal of sewage sludge shall comply with existing Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR Part 503 and the Statewide General Order for the Discharge of Biosolids (Water Quality Order No. 2000-10-DWQ) (or any subsequent document which replaces Order No. 2000-10-DWQ).
3. Sludge and other solids shall be removed from the treatment system as needed to ensure optimal plant operation and adequate hydraulic capacity.
4. Disposal of biosolids at a permitted municipal solid waste landfill or at a permitted publicly owned treatment works is acceptable. No matter where the biosolids are taken, the Discharger must comply with all sampling and analytical requirements of the entity that accepts the waste.
5. If the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Resources Control Board are given the authority to implement regulations contained in 40 CFR Part 503, this Order may be reopened to incorporate appropriate time schedules and technical standards. The Discharger shall comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 CFR Part 503 whether or not they have been incorporated into this Order.

F. Groundwater Limitations:

1. The discharge, in combination with other sources, shall not cause underlying groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentration statistically greater than background water quality, except for coliform bacteria. The total coliform bacteria count shall not exceed 2.2 MPN/100 ml over any 7-day period.

G. Provisions:

1. All of the following reports shall be submitted pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code.
 - a. By **10 September 2009**, the Discharger shall submit a Groundwater Monitoring Workplan prepared in accordance with, and including the items listed in, the first section of Attachment D: *"Items to be Included in a Monitoring Well Installation Workplan and a Monitoring Well Installation Report of Results."* The workplan shall describe a proposed expansion to the existing groundwater monitoring network specifically designed to determine if groundwater quality is degraded as a result of the wastewater disposal at the new wastewater treatment and disposal system. The monitoring wells shall be designed to yield samples representative of the uppermost portion of the first saturated interval underlying the site. If the Discharger wishes to remove some of the wells from the groundwater monitoring network, that shall also be described in the workplan.
 - b. By **9 December 2009**, the Discharger shall submit a Monitoring Well Installation Report prepared in accordance with, and including the items listed in, the second section of Attachment D: *"Items to be Included in a Monitoring Well Installation Workplan and a Monitoring Well Installation Report of Results."* The report shall describe the installation and development of the new monitoring wells and explain any deviation from the approved workplan.
 - c. **Prior to any discharge to the new wastewater treatment plant**, the Discharger shall submit an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual designed for use by plant operations personnel. The O&M Manual shall describe the system in its entirety (including site maps and system plans); normal operations; detailed instructions and schedules for all required system inspections, testing, and maintenance; a trouble-shooting guide; a master equipment list; equipment specifications; and vendor names for equipment repair and replacement.
 - d. **At least 30-days prior to any discharge to the new wastewater treatment plant**, the Discharger shall provide written certification that the system described in this Order has been constructed in its entirety and is fully functional. Discharge to the system for testing purposes during construction and preparation for start-up is excluded from this requirement.
 - e. **If requested by the Executive Officer** as a result of wastewater salinity, the Discharger shall develop and implement a Salinity Reduction Program. A salinity Reduction Program will consist of identifying sources of salinity in the facility, determining means to reduce, eliminate, or segregate high salinity wastewater streams, and employee education.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements", dated 1 March 1991, which are attached hereto

and by reference a part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are commonly referenced as "Standard Provision(s)."

3. At least 90 days prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving the disposal or reclamation areas, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of the situation and of what measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.
4. The Discharger shall submit to the Board on or before each compliance report due date the specified document, or if appropriate, a written report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the specific schedule date and task. If noncompliance is reported, then the Discharger shall state the reasons for noncompliance and shall provide a schedule to come into compliance.
5. The Discharger shall use the best practicable cost-effective control techniques currently available to comply with discharge limits specified in this order.
6. The Discharger shall report promptly to the Board any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
7. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, then the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to this office.
8. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.
9. A copy of this Order shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.
10. The Board will review this Order periodically and may revise requirements when necessary.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 12 June 2009.

PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer